के बजाए यार्न, फैब्रिक्स, परिधान आदि जैसे मध्यवर्ती और अन्तिम उत्पादों के निर्यात के जरिए और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की संभावना है। मूल्यवर्धन की प्रतिशतता मद की किस्म और निर्यातित मद पर की गई विभिन्न कार्यशैलियों पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(ग) से (ङ.) : 31 मार्च, 1992 के अनुसार देश में सूती और मानव-निर्मित फाइबर कताई मिलों की संख्या 846 है । कताई मिलों की कुल स्थापित क्षमता 16.68 मिलियन तकुए और 82046 रोटर थी । वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान कताई मिलों की क्षमता उपयोगिता की औसत दर 84 प्रतिशत थी ।

Letter received from NTC Employees' Union Calcutta

1022. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :

SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a letter dated 24th Feb., *1992* has been received from National Textile Corporation Employees' Union Calcutta regarding the crisis facing National Textile Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, what are the reasons tor the crisis; and

(c) what steps have been taKen to de fuse the crisis V

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The mills of NTC, including the mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd. have been incurring heavy losses, due to inter-alia, obsolete machinery, low productivity, high man machine ratio, sur-plus labour force, high raw-material cost, low capacity utilisation etc. Government have been reimbursing cash losses of NTC at a great burden upon the exchequer. The shortfall in reimbursement of the cash losses has resulted in decline in working capital which have led to reduceu availability of raw-material. Government have, therefore, in addition to normal budgetary support, released Rs. 100 crores to NTC during 1992-93 to meet this re-quirement of liquidity during the period of transition of implementation of the Turn Around Strategy.

Production, Consumption, Export and Import of Cotton and Silk

1023. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MAL-VIYA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the production and consumption of cotton and silk in the country during 1991-92 and 1992-93 stat ing their targets in this period;

(b) what is the quantum of cotton, silk imported and exported during the above period stating their rates of export and import;

(c) whether it would not be more profitable to export readymade garments by establishing cotton and silk based cottage industries to provide more employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for giving preference to the export of raw cotton and silk V

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.